

**Alerta de  
Artículos Recientes y  
Sitios en el Internet en  
Medio Ambiente  
02/04  
Setiembre 21, 2004**

Estimado(a) señor(a):

Tenemos el agrado de presentarle una bibliografía en MEDIO AMBIENTE como parte de nuestro Servicio de Alertas, que esperamos sea de su interés. Este servicio se basa en el ofrecimiento de artículos aparecidos recientemente en publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, haciéndole llegar una relación de los mismos con sus resúmenes. Así mismo, incluimos una relación de sitios en Internet.

## **Apoyo al medio ambiente**

- 1. STRANGERS IN OUR MIDST: THE PROBLEM ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES. Jeffrey A. McNeely. "Environment" – July/August 2004**

Global trade has allowed modern societies to benefit from the unprecedented movement of species around the world, but local ecosystems are paying the price. Invasive alien species are now recognized as one of the greatest threats to Earth's biological diversity and economic well-being. What measures can we take to stop these globetrotters from spreading? Asks Mr. McNeely.

- 2. TOWARD ECOLOGICAL CITIES: ADAPTING TO THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY METROPOLIS. Rutherford H. Platt. "Environment" – June, 2004**

In the words of former Maryland Governor Parris Glendening, "The pace of sprawl across the country remains a disaster—to the environment, to our quality of life, to our communities." Despite such critics throughout history, sprawl continues to expand its reach and deepen its impact. If the enveloping metropolis is inevitable, how can we help it to blend in with the landscape, working in tandem with people and ecosystems? Says the author.

## **Areas naturales**

- 3. THE NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO PROTECTING RARE PLANTS: FLORIDA AS A CASE STUDY. Kevin E. Regan. "Natural Resources Journal" – Winter 2004**

There has been disproportionately little interest in the decline of rare plant species. Florida is an

interesting case study because it contains a large number of rare plant species, is representative of the major threats to rare plant species, and has plant protection laws that are typical of most states. Analysis of the legal and management framework for rare plant protection in Florida suggests the need for improvement at both the federal and the state level. It also suggests the importance of a comprehensive approach to rare plant protection that maintains the dual focus of protecting individual plant species and habitat generally, says the author.

## **Biodiversidad**

### **4. TRANSLATING LIFE'S DIVERSITY: CAN SCIENTISTS AND POLICYMAKERS LEARN TO COMMUNICATE BETTER? Jorge Soberon. "Environment" – September 2004**

There is an international effort afoot to track down and record all the data on the Earth's biodiversity: The more we know, the better we will be able to protect this wealth of life. However, as Mexico's experience indicates, putting together a biodiversity database is only the first step; communicating what it implies is the key, explains the author.

## **Bosques tropicales**

### **5. SAVING THE RAINFOREST. "The Economist" – July 24, 2004**

Deforestation in the tropics may account for 10-20% of the carbon released into the atmosphere by human activity during the 1990s. Deforestation in Brazil and Indonesia alone amounts to roughly four-fifths of the annual reduction in carbon emissions mandated by the Kyoto Protocol from 2008 to 2012, indicates the magazine.

### **6. ASPHALT AND THE JUNGLE. "The Economist" – July 24, 2004**

A road project in the Amazon may be the world's boldest attempt to reconcile growth and conservation, explains "The Americas" section of the magazine.

## **Clima**

### **7. SIGNS FROM EARTH – THE HEAT IS ON. Tim Appenzeller. "National Geographic" – September 2004**

Nearly half of the September issue of National Geographic focuses on the geological and ecological changes occurring now as a result of global warming. The author captures of breadth of change linked to current rising temperatures, observing with public and private research scientists to the increased ice melts at the Earth's polar caps, the migration of species to new host environments and changes in reproduction patterns. The series ties these very visible changes to the less visible and less understood effects of global warming on the interplay of ocean and atmospheric currents circling the globe. The climatic shift, unquestionably related to greenhouse gas emissions, will be fully evident within this century, but more data collection is necessary to reliably predict its effects on Earth's biosphere.

### **8. EL CALENTAMIENTO GLOBAL. James Hansen. "Investigación y Ciencia"- Mayo 2004**

El calentamiento global es real. Las consecuencias podrían ser desastrosas. No obstante, ciertas actuaciones prácticas, que de paso nos proporcionarían una atmósfera más limpia y sana, podrían retardar y, con el tiempo, detener el proceso, dice el autor.

# Contaminación

## **9. AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE CHALLENGE. Sylvia I. Karlsson. "Environment" – May 2004**

In the past 30 to 40 years, nations of the developed world, seeking to avoid negative impacts on human health and the environment, have constructed complex systems to manage pesticide use. But what system protects the developing world from such effects? And how well does it work? Asks the author.

## **10. CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT. Peter Illig and Demitris P. Haldeos. "Development" – June 2004**

The authors argue that children are at a disproportionate risk to environmental concerns that plague communities in both the developed and developing world context. They have a few legal rights to influence the structures and routines that order their daily lives, and therefore there is the need for much more awareness in health policies about how to protect children, nearly 8.5 million of whom die each year due to environmentally sourced factors.

# Desarrollo sostenible

## **11. ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS. Wolfgang Sachs. "Development" – March 2004**

Wolfgang Sachs argues for environmental human rights as a fundamental prerequisite to end the violence of development. He outlines the numerous conflicts over natural resources in the struggle for livelihoods and argues for a transition to sustainability in the more affluent economies, in both the North and South, as a necessary condition for the safeguarding of the subsistence rights of those whose livelihood depends on direct access to nature.

## **12. COMERCIO Y MEDIO AMBIENTE EN LAS AMÉRICAS. David Romo. "Foreign Affairs en español" – Vol. 3, No. 2, 2003**

En los últimos años, se han incluido las cuestiones ambientales en las negociaciones comerciales. La falta de estudios empíricos sobre el impacto ambiental del comercio internacional da lugar a que se le use con fines proteccionistas. El comercio internacional debe atender no sólo el crecimiento económico sino también el bienestar, el que debe contemplar las cuestiones ambientales.

# Ecoturismo

## **13. MARKETS FOR BIODIVERSITY SERVICES: POTENCIAL ROLES AND CHALLENGES. Michael Jenkins, Sara J. Scherr, and Mira Invar. "Environment" – July/August 2004**

Biodiversity is the "greatest wonder of this planet," according to biologist E.O. Wilson. However, conserving this endangered wonder has become an increasingly difficult task, and many public-sector solutions have reached unassailable limits. How can the marketplace help? Ask the authors.

# Educación ambiental

## **14. HELPING TEACHERS TO USE THEIR SCHOOL'S BACKYARD AS AN OUTDOOR**

**CLASSROOM: A REPORT ON THE WATERSHED LEARNING CENTER PROGRAM. June L. Kenney, Heidi Price Militana, Mary Horrocks Donohue. "The Journal of Environmental Education" – Fall 2003**

The Watershed Learning Center (WLC) was developed by the Brandywine Valley Association (BVA) to provide outdoor environmental lessons to schools on their own properties or on sites close by. Teachers are trained to take over the lessons by observing BVA instructors and attending workshops. The program was evaluated to discover how the WLC was introduced and expanded in the schools, the program's impact on students, and the effectiveness of the teacher training for program take-over and continuation. This accomplishments and challenges of the WLC program are described and insights provided that can serve as a model for replication, say the authors.

**15. ACADEMIC MAJOR, ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN, AND ARBORETUM USE. Meghan Sherburn and Ann Sloan Devlin. "The Journal of Environmental Education" – Winter 2004**

This study investigated the relationships between academic major, environmental concern, and the presence of a campus arboretum. 27 men and 43 women from a small liberal arts colleges, ages 18-36 completed a series of surveys including the Environmental Preference Questionnaire (EPQ), the Environmental Concern Scale (EC), and the New Ecological Paradigm scale (NEP). As hypothesized, environmental studies majors scored significantly higher on all measures of pro-environmental concern and preferences than did economics majors or students of other academic disciplines. Environmental studies majors were significantly more likely to value and to use the arboretum than were the other groups. Results are discussed in terms of the relationships between education, environmental concern, and behavior.

**16. IMPACT OF A UNIVERSITY-LEVEL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES CLASS ON STUDENTS' VALUES. Emily E. McMillan, Tarah Wright, and Karen Beazley. "The Journal of Environmental Education" – Spring 2004**

This study evaluates the impact of an introductory university-level environmental studies class on the environmental values of students. Interviews and questionnaires were used to determine whether values changed or developed after taking the class. Three stage unstructured interviews were conducted throughout the academic year. Questionnaires were administered in a pretest, posttest fashion at the beginning and the end of the 8-month class. The students were found to deepen their environmental values after taking the class, becoming more ecocentric, and less homocentric. They showed greater sophistication in their answers to the final questionnaire and interview questions. The participants reported that the components of the class that had the greatest effect on their values were the ecological footprint exercise and the video "Who's Counting."

## **Energía**

**17. CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY. Jack Gerand. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – July 15, 2004.**

Address by Jack Gerard, President and CEO, National Mining Association. Delivered to the European Parliament Clean Coal Seminar, Brussels, Belgium, July 6, 2004.

**18. WIND POWER: OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES. Martin J. Pasqualetti. "Environment" – September 2004**

Harnessed for centuries to pump water or mill grain, wind power now has tremendous potential as a clean alternative to fossil fuels, a means to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also to keep our daily lives running along. The trick is to find the right places to build the big, wind-

catching turbines while continuing to garner public support, explains Mr. Pasqualetti.

**19. EL FUTURO DE LA POLÍTICA ENERGÉTICA. Timothy E. Wirth, C. Boyden Gray y John D. Podesta. "Foreign Affairs en español" – Vol. 3, No. 4, 2003**

El debate sobre la política energética en Estados Unidos no ha logrado abordar los importantes asuntos que están en juego. Ya es hora de intentar un nuevo y ambicioso planteamiento de la política energética estadounidense, que haga frente a los problemas de dependencia petrolera, cambio climático y falta de acceso a la energía del mundo en desarrollo, dicen los autores.

**20. EL GAS ES EL PRÓXIMO PREMIO. Daniel Yergin y Michael Stoppard. "Foreign Affairs en español" – Vol. 4, No. 1, 2004**

El mercado global emergente del gas natural tiene el potencial para satisfacer la creciente demanda mundial de energía eléctrica. Las reservas estadounidenses de gas disminuyen, pero en otros lugares hay vastos recursos aún no explotados que son más accesibles ahora que el gas puede licuarse, transportarse y utilizarse con eficiencia. Los nuevos vínculos energéticos crearán nuevos riesgos, pero ninguno que no pueda manejarse mediante una diversificación apropiada, argumentan los autores.

**21. EN TORNO A UNA ECONOMÍA DE HIDRÓGENO. Matthew L. Wald. "Investigación y Ciencia" – Julio 2004**

Es muy grande el interés que suscitan las pilas de combustible. Sin embargo, no resulta tarea fácil desarrollar una economía que dependa del hidrógeno, dice al autor.

## **Población**

**22. MALARIA AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE NEED FOR A VACCINE. F. Desmond McCarthy, Holger Wolf, and Yi Wu. "Current" – May 2004**

Malaria ranks among the major health and development challenges facing developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The authors analyze the efforts to combat the disease and draw together the evidence that illustrates the negative impact the disease has on economic development. They conclude that the elimination of malaria lies in finding effective vaccines. Although expensive, the costs would more than be made up in the surge of economic growth that would follow the introduction of such vaccines in the region, explain the authors.

**23. NEW ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS: BIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS MEET. Kenneth J. Arrow. "Finance and Development" – March 2004**

Malaria has been and remains one of the greatest scourges of humanity. Its geographical range is wide, even today. It is a particularly devastating health problem in Africa, especially between the Sahara Desert and South Africa. At one time malaria was a major illness in the southern United States and southern Europe and was much more widespread in Latin America, says the author.

**24. THE GLOBAL POPULATION DECLINE. Phillip Longman. "Current" – July/August 2004**

Most people think overpopulation is one of the worst dangers facing the globe. In fact, the opposite is true. As countries get richer, their population's age and their birthrates plummet. And this is not just a problem of rich countries: the developing world is also getting older fast. Falling birthdates might seem beneficial, but the economic and social price is too steep to pay. The right policies could help turn the tide, but only if enacted before it's too late, explains the author.

**25. WORLD POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, AND MALNUTRITION. Anne Wilson and David**

**Pimentel. "World Watch" – September/October 2004**

Increases in food production, per hectare of land, have not kept pace with increases in population, and the planet has virtually no more arable land or fresh water to spare. As a result, per-capita cropland has fallen by more than half since 1960, and per-capita production of grains, the basic food, has been falling worldwide for 20 years, explain the authors.

## **Varios**

**26. STRATEGY AS ECOLOGY. Marco Iansiti and Roy Levien. "Harvard Business Review" – March 2004**

Stand-alone strategies don't work when your company's success depends on the collective health of the organizations that influence the creation and delivery of products. Knowing what to do requires understanding the ecosystem and your organization's role in it, mention the authors.

### **Sitios en Internet del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América para encontrar información sobre temas de Medio Ambiente:**

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

<http://www.epa.gov>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<http://www.noaa.gov>

Bureau of Land Management

<http://www.blm.gov/nhp/index.htm>

Department of Energy's NEPA Web Site

<http://www.eh.doe.gov/nepa/>

Department of the Interior

<http://www.doi.gov/>

Endangered Species Program

<http://endangered.fws.gov/>

EPA's National Center for Environmental Economics

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/pages/homepage>

Fish and Wildlife Service

<http://www.fws.gov/>

Forest Ecosystems Dynamics

<http://forest.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

Great Lakes Information Network

<http://www.great-lakes.net/>

National Service Center for Environmental Publications

<http://www.epa.gov/ncepihom/>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Education Resources

<http://www.education.noaa.gov/index.html>

NOAA Research Organizations

<http://www.oar.noaa.gov/organization/allorgmap.html>

Office of the Federal Environmental Executive

<http://www.ofee.gov/>

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

<http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/>

Climate Diagnostics Center

<http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/>

National Climatic Data Center

<http://wfncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html>

National Marine Sanctuaries

<http://www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov>

Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/>